

tian Yellow margins. Wings sooty, with the outer margins of the remiges narrowly green like the back except on the outer primary and the terminal two-fifths of the next three primaries where the edges are light gray; inner margins of the remiges whitish; under wing-coverts pale yellow; bend of wing deeper yellow. Tail sooty, with exposed surfaces about like the back. Bill (in dried skin) black; feet pale brownish. Wing, 74 mm; tail, 60.5; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 14.5; tarsus, 20.5.

Remarks.—Sexes alike. Three other skins from the type locality (one male, one female, and one bird of undetermined sex) show no decided differences from the type. The bird without given sex has the breast very slightly paler than that of the type; the other two have this area slightly deeper. In all, however, the white post-ocular marking is equally prominent, the top of the head is notably blackish, the belly is grayish, and the throat is only lightly buffy and moderately spotted—all characters of *eminens* in this combination. A male from Páramo de Tamá, Venezuela, agrees in essential details.

I am unable to understand the statement by the late Mr. Underdown [*Ibis* (13) 2: 651. 1932] that *venezuelanus* of the Mérida region is the darkest-headed subspecies of this group. In the series at hand, *venezuelanus* is exceeded by *nigriceps* of central Colombia as well as by the present form. There might be some suspicion that the specimens of *venezuelanus* now before me had faded sufficiently to reduce the color of the crown to the distinctly brownish hue they now exhibit in that region—a color that is matched by that of the auriculars as it is in *eminens*. However, the throat in *venezuelanus*, though more exposed and more likely

to fade than the crown, is deeper in color than in *eminens*, as well as more heavily spotted—characters that are as useful as the hue of the crown in separating these two forms.

Hellmayr [Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., 13 (pt. 9): 403. 1936] has included a locality in the Department of Santander, Colombia, in the range of *jacqueti*, the Caracas form. In view of the existence of the present form and *venezuelanus* in the terrain between Santander and the State of Lara, this record is surprising. The specimens from Santander, however, I find it impossible to distinguish from Trujillo skins of *jacqueti*.

Specimens examined.—*C. o. jacqueti*: VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Galipán, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Silla de Caracas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; head of Chichirivichi Valley, 1 (?); El Limón, Puerto La Cruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Caripe, 4 (?); Bucarito, Tocuyo, 2 (?); Guamito, Trujillo, 1 ♂², 1 ♀².

C. o. venezuelanus: VENEZUELA: "Mérida," 4 (?); Escorial, 2 ♂; Valle, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; El Loro, 1 (?); Hechicera, 1 (?); Conejos, 1 ♂; Montañas Sierra, 1 ♂.

C. o. falconensis: VENEZUELA: San Luis Mountains, Falcón, 1 ♂ (type)³; Curimagua, Falcón, 1 ♀.

C. o. nigriceps: COLOMBIA: Río Toche, 1 ♂; Santa Elena, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); La Candela, 1 ♂; Sabanalarga, 1 (?); El Eden, 1 ♂; Medellín, 1 (?).

C. o. eminens: COLOMBIA: Gramalote, Norte de Santander, 1 ♀ (type), 1 ♂⁴, 1 ♀⁴, 1 (?).⁴ VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂².

² Specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum.

³ Specimen in collection of W. H. Phelps, Caracas.

⁴ Specimens in Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Two new hemipodes from southeastern Asia*.¹ H. G. DEIGMAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

I

A series of 27 specimens of *Turnix suscitator* from central and northern Siam are sufficiently distinct from the races of neigh-

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boring areas to justify the establishment of a new form, which I propose to name—

***Turnix suscitator thai*, n. subsp.**

Type.—Adult female, U.S.N.M. no. 332637, collected at Nong (or Bung) Boraphet, central Siam (at lat. 15° 43' N., long. 100° 14' E.),

on March 24, 1933, by Hugh McCormick Smith (original number 6195).

Diagnosis.—The new race is, *in series*, easily distinguished from all others of the species by having the prevailing tone of the upperparts brownish gray, rather than grayish brown (as in *atroglaris*) or rufous (as in *blakistoni*). It has the bill intermediate in robustness between those of *atroglaris* (Malay Peninsula) and *blakistoni* (southeastern China) and about equal to that of *plumbipes* (Assam).

Range.—Central Siam, south at least to Prachuap Khirikhan (Ko Lak); northwestern Siam.

Remarks.—Birds from Prachuap Khirikhan agree in color with topotypes but have the heavy bill of *atroglaris*; one specimen from the type locality and one from Chiang Mai likewise possess an exceptionally heavy bill.

Examples seen from northwestern Siam average slightly browner than those from Central Siam; it is suggested, however, that this difference would disappear with more material, since Robinson and Stuart Baker, in describing *interrumpens* (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club 48: 60, 1928) observed that "specimens from N.E. Siam are very gray, and with further material may have to be separated and named." Moreover, a single female from Myitkyina agrees perfectly with certain Siamese birds; thus it seems likely that the name *thai* must be used even for the populations of the Shan States and northeastern Burma.

I have not been able to separate *interrumpens*, the putative form of peninsular Siam, from *atroglaris* of the southern Malay States and northernmost Sumatra. *T. s. interrumpens* was described as being "very uniform in the colour of its upper plumage, having neither the rich red marking of *blakistoni* nor the velvety-black bars and marks of *T. s. suscitor* or *T. s. atroglaris*." Twelve peninsular Siamese birds before me have the general color of the upperparts grayish brown (as in *plumbipes* and *atroglaris*) and the black markings as strongly

present on the average as in any other race.

Of five examples seen from southern Annam, four agree well enough with *thai*; the fifth, a winter-taken female, has the coloration of *blakistoni*, but a much heavier bill, and, in fact, is not too different from a uniquely rufescent specimen of *thai* taken at Chiang Mai.

II

The populations of *Turnix suscitor* found in Java and Sumatra (except Achin) are trenchantly divided from those of Achin and the Asiatic mainland by having the massive bill yellow instead of plumbeous, and a well-marked rufous nuchal collar in the adult female. My material indicates that Sumatran birds are not correctly placed under the name *suscitor* (Java), and for them I suggest the name—

Turnix suscitor machetes, n. subsp.

Type.—Adult female, U.S.N.M. no. 181157, collected on the Siak River, east-central Sumatra, on December 20, 1906, by William Louis Abbott.

Diagnosis.—Nearest *T. s. suscitor* but readily separated from it, *in series*, by having the nuchal collar and the ground color of the remaining upperparts distinctly darker in tone.

Range.—Sumatra (except Achin and perhaps the southernmost parts); Bangka; Bilitong.

Remarks.—In this race, as in all others of the species, a single specimen may match individual examples of one or more other forms; the distinctions between subspecies are obvious, however, when respectable series are compared.

For the loan of comparative material from several critical areas, my thanks are due the authorities of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the American Museum of Natural History.